In excellent condition, "Old Main" the oldest college building left standing in Carroll County, accommodates the SEERV International Gift Shop. The gabled roof tops a unified structure of Victorian, Classic, and Italianate motifs. It's site on "Campus Hill" overlooking New Windsor and the Blue Ridge Mountains in the distance creates "Old Main" as a focal point of the town.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME				
HISTORIC "Old	d Main"			
AND/OR COMMON	"Old Main"			
2 LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER				
Colle	ge Avenue			
CITY. TOWN New	Windsor		CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	11
STATE Maryla	VICINITY OF		COUNTY	
				
3 CLASSIFIC	ATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
XBUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	_UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	≍ вотн	_WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
_OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MICHART	OTHER:
4 OWNER O	FPROPERTY		6,	35-6464
	c/o General Brotherhood Board			48-0990
: B:	: Brethren Service Center			76-2263
STREET & NUMBER				
С	ollege Avenue			
CITY TOWN New	Windsor	VICINITY OF	Md. STATE, Z	ip code
5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION	Liber #:	
COURTHOUSE Carroll County Office Building REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. (exempt records)		Folio #: None		
STREET & NUMBER	225 North Center Stre	eet		
city, town We:	stminster		STATE Ma	aryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

EXCELLENT

__DETERIORATED

__UNALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE

_GOOD

__RUINS __UNEXPOSED ALTERED

__MOVED DATE____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Old Main is the oldest building still standing related to the college community in New Windsor. Because of this and its prominence, then and now, it will be dealt with separately.

The building sits atop a hill about 150 yards from Springdale Road and Maryland Route 31 to Westminster. It faces south/east and is the present focal point of the Brethren Service Center campus. Its back faces towards Union Bridge, and is beheld uncluttered by trees; the front facade is surrounded by trees & barely visible from the roads.

The coursed, low stone foundation is painted gray and supports a Flemish bond, four story building, with working basement that currently houses the SEERV International Gift Shop. The building is 10 bays long (front facade) and four bays deep. Windows are all 6/6, plainly trimmed, save for basement windows, which are of the same trim, but 3/3.

The original Mansard-style roof was destroyed in 1860, and a Victorian style gabled roof was added. It is covered with asphalt shingles. The cornice is supported by decorative wood brackets - fourteen pairs across the front and back facade. In between the brackets is one row of dentals. Four pairs of brackets support an end gable shaped roof. Atop the roof in a central position is a square cupola with three arched windows, four sets of decorative brackets supporting a heavy cornice and a row of dentils, on each side of the square. The exterior of the cupola appears to be covered with weather siding.

The cornice on either end of the building entends to form a broken triangle shape.

On either side of the back gable are shed dormers, with two sets of 3/3 windows. From an 1861 etching, we can see four pairs of single interior chimneys, along the roof line, one of each pair on either side of the pitch.

Under the gable structure on each facade are three arched windows, 2/2 palladian-like accents.

Two entrances grace the front of the building, symmetrically placed. Each has stone and brick stoops. A protruding entablature-porch is supported by Greek Doric (fluted) columns. The mode is very much Greek Revival, classic horizontal and vertical lines. The cornice has two rows of dentals. The doors are recent pane and panel with side-lights, and a rectangular transom. The square archway which protects entrance door is decoratively panelled.

The interior has been renovated at different times, It now consists of contemporary meeting room, guest housing and the basement store.

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MACI # 574 7442.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

				
1 NAME				
HISTORIC "Old	d Main"			
AND/OR COMMON	"Old Main"			
2 LOCATION	I			
STREET & NUMBER Colle	ge Avenue			
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	
		VICINITY OF	COUNTY	
STATE Maryla:	nd 		Carro	011
3 CLASSIFIC	ATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	_UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	Ж вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	^
OBJECT	IN PROCESSBEING CONSIDERED	XYES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL	SCIENTIFICTRANSPORTATION
	- BEING CONSIDERED	_NO	MILITARY	_OTHER:
4 OWNER O	F PROPERTY		63	35–6464
c/o Gen	NAME c/o General Brotherhood Board		848-0990	
: B	rethren Service Cente	r	Telephone #: 87	76-2263
STREET & NUMBER				
	ollege Avenue		CTATE F	in godo
CITY TOWN New	Windsor	VICINITY OF	Md.	ip code
5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION	Liber #:	
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	Carroll County Off (exempt records)	ice bullding	Folio #: None	
STREET & NUMBER	2 2 5 North Center Stre	et		
CITY, TOWN We	stminster		STATE Ma	aryland
6 REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE				
DATE		FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	-			
CITY, TOWN			STATE	

CARR

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

XEXCELLENT

__DETERIORATED

__UNALTERED ALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE

__GOOD

__RUINS

__MOVED

__FAIR

__UNEXPOSED

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1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 1900-	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORICAGRICULTUREARCHITECTUREARTCOMMERCECOMMUNICATIONS	<pre>CONSERVATIONECONOMICS XEDUCATIONENGINEERINGEXPLORATION/SETTLEMENTINDUSTRY</pre>	LAW LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	RELIGION SCIENCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIA THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY)
×1800-1899	COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPOR

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

"Old Main" has the distinction of being the oldest college building left standing in Carroll County.

The first attempt at advanced education in New Windsor was conducted in the Dielman Hotel by Rev. A. P. Carter, pastor of the Union Church in 1839. In 1843, he received a charter from the Maryland Legislature for the founding of New Windsor College. Apparently he never used the charter and did not build a building. In 1849, Andrew Baker, a graduate of Mt. St. Mary's College in Emmittsburg, purchased land for the purpose of establishing an accredited Roman Catholic College in New Windsor. Old Main, begun in 1849, was finished in 1850 and opened in October of that year. In 1852 Baker secured a charter for the college, and named it Calvert College, in honor of the founder of Maryland. Baker became its president. The college for "boys and men" was not owned or controlled by the Catholic Church, but at the time before the Civil War, it was influenced by the Catholic Church because it was Mr. Baker's religion. The war financially and spiritually put a damper on the school.

In 1873, the Presbytery of Baltimore purchased the land and buildings and changed the name to New Windsor College. A Rev. A. M. Jelly took over and conducted the school with success until 1894. He gave it a more advanced college environment, rather than preparatory, and made it coed in the strictest sense of the word.

Around this time the church of the Brethren in Maryland was pushing for the establishment of a college in the state. A school was opened in 1899, results were good, and a charter was secured in 1900. Land was bought in Union Bridge and buildings erected. Although the first work was high school, in 1910 a charten from the Maryland Legislature produced authority for college dorms Because of the growing community, the school decided to relocate. New Windsor college, which happened to be for sale at the time was bought by the Church of the Brethren, and renamed Blue Ridge College. This was the name of the college which had been in Union Bridge. Apparently from the campus hill, the Blue Ridge Mountains, eighteen miles away, were visible. The trustees of Blue Ridge remodeled Old Main at this time. In 1913, Windsor Hall, west of old Main, a dorm for girls was constructed. It accommodated forty-eight girls, a chapel, two parlors, dining hall and kitchen. In 1919, Becker Hall, east of Old Main, a dorm for boys, was constructed, accomodating sixty-six boys, classrooms, social room and another large room, in the basement. In general, between 1913 and 1920, a series of expansions took place in the physical facilities.

Chart T

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Westminster Times Fri July 2, 1937
"Dr. Edward C. Bixler tells history of Blue Ridge College"

"Old Main" Dedication 1847-1977 pamphlet

"History of Blue Ridge College" compiled by Edward Crill Church of the Brethren

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

- continued -

10 GEOGRAP	HICAL DATA		
ACREAGE OF NOM	NINATED PROPERTY		
VERBAL BOUN	DARY DESCRIPTION		
	STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PRO	DEDITIES OVERLAPPING STA	TE OR COUNTY POUNDARIES
LIST ALL	STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PRO	JPERTIES OVERLAPPING STA	TE ON COUNTY BOOMDANIES
STATE MS	aryland	county Carr	oll
STATE		COUNTY	
11 FORM PR	EPARED BY		
NAME / TITLE	Fredi Eckhardt	historic site surve	yor
ORGANIZATION Car	croll Co. Committee of	the Md. Historical	100(111)
STREET & NUMBER	210 East Main Street		тесернойе 848 – 6494
CITY OR TOWN	Westminster		stAve Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

Warner, 1976 Haddon Nancy M. Carroll Craftsmen County Maryland: A History Mar rgaret Taylor Woltz

about enlarging the school to four rooms. In September 1898, he succeeded in getting the School Sisters of Notre Dame for the school. On September 19, two Sisters began school with 92 pupils. Before long, this number increased to 100.

According to an advertisement in the Democratic Advocate of October 1876, the school offered "Classics and Mathematics" with "Particular attention paid to English Composition." A special feature was "a Night School for young men... open 7 to 9 P.M. on Monday and Thursday of each week beginning October 16th, 1876." Numerous scholarships were available to students at St. John's and at such other local institutions as Manchester Academy and Western Maryland College.24

Known as the first co-educational college south of the Mason and Dixon Line, Western Maryland College was



WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE, WESTMINSTER MD.

incorporated by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1868 with the objective of providing first class education to both men and women regardless of religious affiliation. The college, the brainstorm of Fayette Buell, teacher at the Male and Female Collegiate School in Westminster, received its first financial support from John Smith and Isaac P. Baile. Shortly thereafter the Board of Trustees, which had close ties with the Methodist Protestant Church, purchased the college for \$22,000.

"Old Main," begun before the college was chartered, provided living facilities and classrooms for the first student body and every one thereafter until its demolition in the 1940s. "Old Main" was "a combination of Italian and Romanesque style of architecture... large, rough, and massive in appearance... of brick on a solid stone foundation 66 ft. by 64 ft. and ... five stories high." Little Baker Chapel, Alumni Hall, and the President's house were constructed before the turn of the century. College functions were held both in "Old Main" and in the Odd Fellow's Hall in downtown Westminster.

Westminster Seminary was established on grounds adjacent to the college in 1882 by Thomas Hamilton Lewis as the School of Theology. The seminary was founded largely because many of Western Maryland's students wished to prepare for careers in the ministry.

New Windsor College, which consistently had more financial difficulties than Western Maryland College, was sold in 1876 to the Calvert Educational Society of Carroll County. L.B.W. Shryock, followed by George H. Birnie, led the school until 1878, when it was again

sold to Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Jelly, Presbyterians, who tried unsuccessfully to sell the school to the Presbyterian Synod of Baltimore.²⁶

Under Reverend Jelly's direction, the quality of instruction was raised and the school was organized into three divisions: New Windsor College, Windsor Female College, and Windsor Business College. The facilities for female students were in buildings adjacent to those of the male students, the entire student body meeting only in the dining hall and for the Friday night "monthly socials" chaperoned by the faculty. The New Windsor community supported and enjoyed the literary, musical, and academic presentations of the college's societies at the Dielman Inn.

Mrs. Jelly operated the college for eleven years after Reverend Jelly's death, selling it in 1896 to the New Windsor College Company. It was again sold in 1901 to Dr. and Mrs. James Fraser, who unsuccessfully tried to interest the Presbyterian Church in its purchase.

Blue Ridge College, under the auspices of the Brethren Church, began giving classes in Union Bridge in 1899 at the high school level. In 1910 the Maryland Legislature granted the college a charter to offer college-level courses. The Tidewater (later Lehigh) Cement Company, also recently established at Union Bridge, disrupted the campus, resulting in the takeover of New Windsor College by Blue Ridge College. Until ceasing operations in the 1940s Blue Ridge College offered four and then two year programs at its campus in New Windsor, which subsequently became the Brethren Service Center.

Although designated as "rural" by metropolitan standards up to the 1970s, Carroll County was continually abreast of advances in communications which would encourage community awareness, improve marketing techniques and industrial growth, and link the county with the outside world.

Railroads

It cannot be overemphasized that the Western Maryland railroad was conceived in Carroll County and funded almost wholly by the county's citizens. Union Bridge, the terminus for several years, housed the railroad's machine shops, where some of the finest railroad cars were built. A disastrous fire struck these shops on 3 December 1868, but the buildings were soon rebuilt. The road continued westward to Keymar and Double Pipe Creek (later called Detour). In the late nineteenth century, although the Carroll County section of the road became of less financial importance to the Western Maryland Railroad Company, the value of it to county citizens was immeasurable.

Also providing convenient transportation to all parts of the county were a branch of the Western Maryland through Hampstead, Millers, and Alesia, a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through Taneytown and Keymar, built in the 1870s, and the B & O on the county's southern border.



"Old Marn"
Nov. - 78

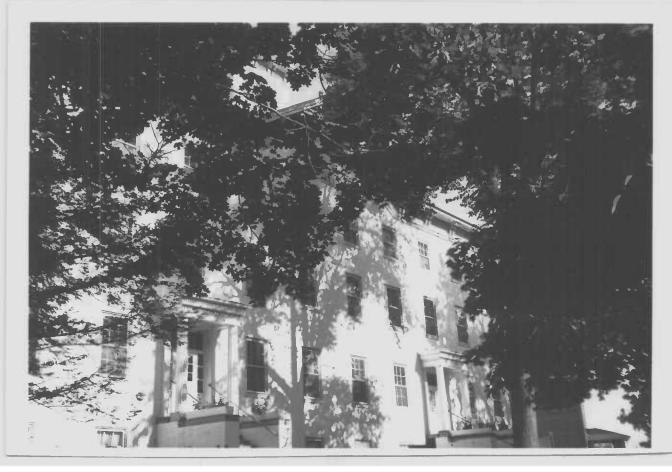
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CARR. -17
"Old Main"
New Windsor

8 Significance

In 1927, the status changed, and it became a four-year system called "Blue Ridge Junior College, and Preparatory School." A Dr. Ed C. Bixler was president from 1927 until the school was sold in 1937. After several years under private management as Calvert and later Blue Ridge again, the property returned to the Church of the Brethren. In 1944, the Brethren Relief Center was established on the college grounds, and shortly thereafter the Church World Service was integrated into this.

Today "Old Main" serves as a central conference and retreat building, as well as the home of the SEERV International Gift Shop.

It stands as the oldest college building in Carroll County, as well as evidence of a then current concern for advanced education in Maryland.

9 Major Bibliographical References

Blue Ridge College Bulletin catalogue 1938-1939

"Blue Ridge College Reflector" booklet October 1926

NEW WINDSOR

New Windsor is somewhat different from other Western
Maryland farming communities in that it is not clustered on
one long 'Main Street' (like Sharpsburg or Middletown). When
approached from Frederick (from the south west) the road dips
down and hill and over railread tracks and then up a slightly
curved stretch to High Street, New Windsor's main thoroughfare.
The approach from Westminster involves a sharp, 90 degree left
hand turn onto High Street from Main Street; this avoids
the monotony of a long straight street and also saves the
town center as a 'surprise'. High Street is further to blessed
in that it is not absolutely flat -- it slopes downward toward
the Frederick end of town -- which helps to break tedium, plus
the fact that there are many large shade tress lining High
Street.

The less substantial (architecturally) part of New Windsor lies below High Street, towards the railroad tracks. Church Street, below High Street, is perfectly straight, and a bit too wide to be interesting; architecturally there are some fine brick houses at the High Street end. Newer houses (late 19th century and 20th century) lie above High Street, with the exception of several early structures that line Main Street, the road in from Westminster.

The chief contributor to New Windsor's character is the group of brick houses on High Street. These are all fairly similar (except for one with a hipped roof and balustrade). These are early to mid 19th century houses, several of which have a rather unique cornice — probably the mark of a local builder, or at least, all were built at about the same time. The quality and workmanship of these buildings is fairly high for a rural community.

The gently bowed High Street with its shade trees and period collection of brick houses gives the older part of New Windsor the quality of a 'charming' country village, which, except for the basically linear layout of the town, is not unlike villages of the same period in New England; it is probably similar to the villages that New Englanders were laying out at this time in Ohio and the Midwest.

W.M. June 10, 1970